

I have six specimens of *P. neglecta*, all males, in various phases of plumage, all from Ovalau—and five of *P. flavifrons*, male, female, and young, of both sexes.

2 Description of four new Species of *Chamæleon* from Madagascar. By Dr. A. GÜNTHER, F.Z.S., Keeper of the Zoological Department, British Museum.

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(Plates XI.–XIII.)

The Trustees of the British Museum have recently obtained by purchase a small number of animals collected in the neighbourhood of Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, a locality from which we should scarcely have expected to receive many novelties. However, singularly enough, the five Chamæleons sent in this collection prove to represent four species which appear to have escaped the notice of previous collectors.

CHAMÆLEON MALTHE, sp. nov. (Plate XI.)

Snout (of the adult male) produced into a flat obtuse horn of moderate length, grooved above and below, and covered with large tubercles. Occipital region rather flat, angular but not pointed behind, on each side with a broad flap, the two flaps being continuous behind the occiput. Dorsal crest low, formed by short pointed tubercles unequal in size. No gular or ventral median series of tubercles. The round flat tubercles on the occiput and the occipital flaps are unequal in size, but none very large, most nearly granular. Along each side of the throat and on the limbs larger granules may be seen scattered among the small ones; but these larger granules are almost wanting on the side of the body. Heel without spur or prominence. Greenish yellow, with white upper lip, with a black band running from the eye along each occipital ridge; the portion of the neck which is covered by the occipital flaps deep black.

A single adult male, 9 inches long, the tail measuring exactly one half.

CHAMÆLEON BREVICORNIS, sp. nov. (Plate XII. fig. A.)

Allied to *C. cucullatus* and *C. monachus*, but with the superciliary ridge continued to the end of the occiput.

The snout of the male is produced into a very short flat protuberance, concave above; the raised canthus rostralis passing uninterruptedly into the superciliary ridge, which is continued to the occiput. Upper surface of the occipital region flat, without prominent median crest. Occiput behind angular and pointed, but not produced into a spine; on each side a broad flap, the two flaps being nearly entirely separated from each other by a deep notch.



